

GREAT BATTLE  
OVER LONDON

Score of German Airplanes  
Bombed the City  
To-day

BRITISH AIRCRAFT  
WENT TO DEFENSE

Official War Statement Says  
Results Were Not  
Known at Noon

London, July 7.—About twenty enemy airplanes bombed London to-day, according to an official war statement. The raiders were attacked by British fighters and a large number of British airplanes. The results were not known at noon.

The raid occurred at about 9:30 this morning. Thousands of persons crowded the streets, and the police and soldiers had difficulty in holding them back. Anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and the British airplanes immediately engaged the hostile craft and for a time the sound of exploding bombs and the vicious reply of the guns was deafening.

The raiders appeared so suddenly that few realized that a raid was in progress until some bombs were heard. The Germans traveled at tremendous speed. They appeared to be at a lower altitude than in the last raid when they exacted a heavy toll of life in London.

FRENCH SUBMARINE  
WAS DESTROYED  
BY A U-BOAT

The Ariane Was Torpedoed in the Mediterranean and About 16 Men of Her Crew Were Lost.

Paris, July 7.—The submarine Ariane was torpedoed and sunk by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean June 19, according to an official announcement of the ministry of marine. All the officers and part of the crew perished. Nine men were saved.

The normal complement of the Ariane was 27.

PINK IS ON FIRE;  
FIGHTING VIOLENT

Petrograd Semi-Official Agency Reports  
Battle Begun West of  
That City.

Petrograd, July 7.—Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front west of Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames, according to an announcement to-day by a semi-official news agency.

## INTERCEDING FOR PEACE.

Empress Zita of Austria Said to Be  
Working in Behalf of France.

London, July 7.—According to the Daily Express, a personal friend of Empress Zita of Austria has informed certain members of the House of Commons that the empress is exerting herself strongly in the interest of France. She is credited with sufficient influence over Emperor Charles to induce him to try to withdraw from the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany as soon as Austria-Hungary is enabled to take such action.

BIG GUNS ROARED  
ON FRENCH FRONT

Heavy Artillery Fighting Occurred Last  
Night at Two Places on Aisne  
Front and Also in Champagne.

Paris, July 7.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night near La Rooye and Panteon on the Aisne front and the region south of Moronvilliers in Champagne, according to to-day's official announcement.

## A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Was Made By British in Belgium, East  
of Wythchaete.

London, July 7.—The British made an attack last night in Belgium east of Wythchaete, the war office announces. The British line advanced slightly.

BRITISH LENT AID TO  
SUFFERING NATIVES

German Stories of Mistreatment of People of Ovamboland in German West Africa Are Called "Reckless Falsehoods."

London, July 7.—Correspondence in reply to some remarkable stories of British mistreatment of natives in German West Africa, which recently have been circulated by the German wireless, an official statement of the situation in that district has been given to the Associated Press. It declares that whatever sufferings have been endured by the natives of Ovamboland were due, not to British mistreatment, but to the neglect of the German government prior to British occupation, and gives some details of the work of restoration and reconstruction which the British undertook as soon as they came into possession.

The most recent German wireless communication on this subject was issued on May 30, and said in part:

"Terribly critical conditions have been created in German West Africa owing to the occupation of that country by the British. A missionary writes to a South African mission paper: 'In the Ovambo country the terrors of war were followed by even greater terrors of famine. Now and then the country has been visited

before by similar afflictions, but the German government took care to prevent suffering by helpful precautions so that the afflictions never reached extreme severity. After the English came, these precautions were neglected and hunger was able to ravage the unfortunate country without mercy. Thousands of natives have fallen victims to English neglect and misgovernment.'

The facts as established by reports from the governor general of South Africa, illustrate the reckless falsehood of the German official statements. The British reply is as follows:

"The territory of Ovamboland was included within the borders of the German protectorate of Southwest Africa, but was always left severely alone by the German administration. The events referred to in the wireless report occurred in 1915 and were directly due to the neglect of the German protectorate to take precautions against famine.

"Owing to a succession of droughts, want began to make itself felt in Ovamboland in 1913, and the famine culminated in a total failure of the crops in the beginning of 1915.

"Immediately after the surrender of the German forces at Tsumeb in July, 1915, the starving Ovambos who hitherto had been shut in Ovamboland by the German troops operating directly between them and the Union forces, commenced to stream south out of Ovamboland in search of succor which had been denied them by the Germans. Over 7,000 Ovambos reached our posts in northern districts and were immediately placed in hospitals and depots and everything possible done to nurse them back to health and strength.

"Within two months of our occupation of the protectorate, a large fleet of motor lorries had been organized to convey food to Ovamboland, and to succor those who had been unable to come south and relief measures were in full operation. Our officers distributed large quantities of foodstuffs and relief parties were organized to assist straggling Ovambos on the road. These measures were carried out in the face of enormous difficulties of transport and in addition to the heavy task of feeding our own people in the northern part of the protectorate under abnormal circumstances.

"It cannot be emphasized too strongly that long prior to the British occupation of Ovamboland a famine had existed there to an intense degree nor can it be doubted for a moment that the German protectorate government is wholly to blame for the neglect to assist the Ovambos during the years 1913 and 1914 and the first six months of 1915."

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Many senators who had planned to vote for the Robinson substitute promptly expressed their disapproval of the Cummins amendment, which they declared proposed virtual confiscation of 200,000,000 gallons of distilled beverages in bond without conserving any grain. They pointed out that the government would lose next year between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in taxes and asserted that banks with loans upon distilled spirits might be put out of business.

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Besides, this removal of the German influence from the east, where Germany had menaced Japan's activity in China and the growth of Sino-Japanese friendship with her fast increasing influence, has proved a boundless benefit to Japan as well as to China, the Viscount declares. The apprehension entertained by some thinkers, mostly cursed with Germanophobia, that should the war close in favor of Germany, Japan would be placed in a grave situation, has gradually disappeared.

Viscount Kato does not agree with those thinkers who deem the Anglo-Japanese alliance valueless because British in China are constantly combating Japan's interests there, and because Russia, against whose ambitions the agreement was concluded, is now no longer a menace. He says:

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PART OF TRAIN  
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25 PEOPLE HURT,  
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ROOSEVELT URGED  
RUSSIAN MISSION  
TO EXERT ALL FORCE

Ex-President Also Takes Occasion to Exhort All Americans to Give That Support Which the United States Ought to Give to the Allies.

New York, July 7.—Win the war, treat every inclination to civil war as treason to humanity; and bend your every energy to the overthrow of the German armies, was the advice of Theodore Roosevelt given to Ambassador Boris A. Bakhetiev and the other members of the Russian war commission in an address which he delivered in Carnegie hall last night on the occasion of New York City's official welcome to the commission. The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Friends of New Russia, acting in conjunction with the mayor's committee of welcome. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I am sure that I express the feelings of my fellow countrymen when I say that it is a matter of heartfelt rejoicing among all the people of the United States to greet and to welcome this delegation from the new Russia, the great Russian democracy. As a nation we have for many years felt a peculiar sympathy with and admiration for the mighty Slav people of the forest and the steppe, for the young giant among nations, which as yet has half developed its tremendous strength.

"In the past ardent sympathy with and hope for the Russian people in America has had to struggle with a shocked disbelief in autocracy and with the whole policy of reaction and obscurantism.

"We held as our ideal the hope that ultimately the mighty Russian empire might stand as here we at least try to stand, so that Jew and Catholic and Protestant might feel their consciences as free as the conscience of the orthodox and a self-governing Finland or the Caucasus or Armenia enjoy within the empire the liberty that New York and Texas enjoy within this union.

"Therefore, we hail you, men and women of the new Russia, with heartfelt rejoicing. Now at last we can no longer stand as Russia without any misgivings or mental reservations. Now we feel that the mighty Slav republic has blazed the trail of freedom and has won in legitimate fashion the right to stand in the forefront of the onward movement of mankind. Now we have the right to expect that you will grant the men of other races and other creeds the rights to governmental, intellectual and religious liberty which you so justly demand for yourselves.

"In congratulating you and earnestly wishing you godspeed on the path of national greatness, I do not underestimate the grave dangers that rise before and beside you.

"No liberty can be permanently secure unless it rests on a foundation of order. No people can permanently escape control from within, and civil strife within a nation invites and ultimately ensures aggression from some other nation. Self control is the surest safeguard against alien control. It is because we Americans so deeply desire the permanent triumph of democracy in Russia that with all our hearts we hope for moderation in the use of your victory.

"All of us who love Russia are thankful beyond measure for the refusal of the Russian people to avenge past wrongs by the commission of present wrongs. They have shown us the steady turning away from that course of action which would stain the hands of liberty with blood. We most earnestly hope that what Russia has by daring and courage achieved she will now preserve by cool-headed wisdom, by moderation, and by practical recognition of the fact that liberty without order may prove as great a curse as order without liberty. And, oh, my friends! strive to secure liberty in the world at large, and therefore, treat as traitors to Russia and to mankind all men who do not insist upon your exerting every particle of your great strength to secure complete victory over Germany and her allies and tools; and such victory can be complete only when German militarism is utterly shattered.

"So much for the Russians. Now for ourselves. There is absolutely no use in our expressing sympathy for Russia unless we are prepared to do so by the steady turning away from that course of action which would stain the hands of liberty with blood. We most earnestly hope that what Russia has by daring and courage achieved she will now preserve by cool-headed wisdom, by moderation, and by practical recognition of the fact that liberty without order may prove as great a curse as order without liberty. And, oh, my friends! strive to secure liberty in the world at large, and therefore, treat as traitors to Russia and to mankind all men who do not insist upon your exerting every particle of your great strength to secure complete victory over Germany and her allies and tools; and such victory can be complete only when German militarism is utterly shattered.

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Sent to Provost Marshal  
in Washington

Their work done for the time being, George N. Tilden, Dr. John H. Woodruff and County Clerk L. C. Moody, who compose the registration board for Washington county, are awaiting further orders from the government, instructions to take additional steps having been withheld thus far, newspaper notices to the contrary notwithstanding. Ever since June 27, the members of the board, with four stenographers and clerks engaged as their assistants, have been working busily on a list, which, in its completed form, contains the name of every registrant in Washington county, including the 1,976 young men of Barre who registered June 5, making a total of more than 3,000 names. It will be noted that Barre's aggregate represents slightly more than one-third of the total for Washington county.

Opposite each name has been placed a serial number and the list, which fills 117 pages of foolscap, may be seen in the office of the county clerk at the county courthouse. Had the pages been posted separately, as in many of the towns, enough paper would have been spread to cover at least two walls of Mr. Moody's office. The towns in the county are arranged alphabetically, Barre City coming first. The serial numbers are assigned by towns, in the sense that the serial numbers of registrants in Barre City, which tops the alphabetical list, are lower than those in Worcester, which is at the foot of the list by reason of its alphabetical position.

Work on the list was completed yesterday afternoon, and in accordance with instructions from Washington, D. C., a copy has been forwarded to Provost Marshal General Crowder at the national capital; another has been turned over to Adj. Gen. L. S. Tillotson; a third copy remains in the possession of the registration board, and the fourth copy is the one which is posted at the county courthouse. The members of the registration board realize that they have completed only the first part of the task undertaken when they accepted appointments and are awaiting further orders from the brigadier general.

DRAFT MACHINERY  
NOT TO BE STARTED  
NEXT MONDAY

Only Eight States Have Their Organizations Complete—Delinquents Will Cause Postponement to Middle of Week.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Prospects of setting in motion the draft machinery for the new national army by Monday, as planned by Provost Marshal General Crowder, were regarded to-day as remote, since the organization is complete in only eight states. The delinquent states will probably make it necessary to defer the drawing until the middle of the week.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed. With the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, however, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, the general outline of the plan is now clearly indicated. It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel, the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus, as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption of cards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only 40 numbers would need to be drawn.

JAPAN GOT REVENGE  
AGAINST GERMANY

For Wresting Japan's Rightful Trophy,  
the Liaotung Peninsula, from Her  
After the Japan-China War.

Tokio, July 7.—Correspondence—By her participation in the war on the side of the entente, Japan has avenged herself upon Germany for wresting Japan's rightful trophy—the Liaotung peninsula—from her after the Japan-China war, in the opinion of Viscount Takaaki Kato, expressed in an article on the war and Japan's position in the world published in the Central Review.

Germany as the ringleader and author of the famous triple intervention, he writes, compelled Japan to give up her rightful gain under the pretext of preserving the peace of the Orient, and not only sowed the seed of the Russo-Japanese war a decade after, but unlawfully occupied a corner of Shantung province on a trifling pretext. Thus the European war afforded a golden opportunity to Japan for avenging her long harbored enmity and wrath towards Germany.

Besides, this removal of the German influence from the east, where Germany had menaced Japan's activity in China and the growth of Sino-Japanese friendship with her fast increasing influence, has proved a boundless benefit to Japan as well as to China, the Viscount declares. The apprehension entertained by some thinkers, mostly cursed with Germanophobia, that should the war close in favor of Germany, Japan would be placed in a grave situation, has gradually disappeared.

Viscount Kato does not agree with those thinkers who deem the Anglo-Japanese alliance valueless because British in China are constantly combating Japan's interests there, and because Russia, against whose ambitions the agreement was concluded, is now no longer a menace. He says:

"The tendency of the British in China to combat Japan's interest in that country cannot be denied. However, any action or utterance of those British people in China, who are in no wise representative figures of the British nation, must not be seriously taken as mirroring the sentiment of the British empire and what we have to take into consideration is what opinion the British government and enlightened British people in England entertain towards the alliance."

As for Russia, the ex-minister says it should be remembered that the present equilibrium in the far east is a result